near Cadiz, where larvæ, unfortunately not reared, but almost certainly belonging to it, occurred on *Limoniastrum monopetalum* in salt-marshes. It is a rather dark species, somewhat resembling *adactyla*, Hb., but larger, and surely the *manicata* of Staudinger, associated in the original description with the above-mentioned plant, but erroneously regarded by Rebel (Stgr.-Rbl., *Cat.*, ii., 77, no. 1424) as "*adactyla*, Hb. 32-34; . . . . ? *manicata*, Stgr."

Dr. Rebel is also mistaken (Stgr.-Rbl., *Cat.*, ii., 77, no. 1422) in making *A. lerinensis*, Mill., a synonym of *heydenii*, Z. I have bred the latter from larvæ found commonly on *Atriplex halimus*, and less often on *Asparagus*, at Cannes, and Millière gave *Euphorbia spinosa* as another of its foodplants. This is certainly more nearly allied to *frankeniae*, Z., than to *lerinensis*, Mill., whereas the latter approaches exceedingly near to *meridionalis*, Z. I have met with *meridionalis* in Corsica, but far from *Tamarix*, with which shrub Zeller was inclined to associate it.

Our knowledge of *A. sanctaehelenae*, E. Wlstn., *canariensis*, Rbl., *pustulalis*, Wkr., *ingens*, Chr., *minima*, Wlsm., and *nanodes*, Meyr., is at present too elementary to admit of bringing these species into useful comparison with their European congeners, but I have at least one undoubted specimen of *tamaricis*, Z., from the Cape-de-Verdes Islands, and others from Cape Colony, which cannot be distinguished from it; while further specimens in poor condition come from Arabia, Karachi (N.W. India), and from Accra and Bathurst (W. Africa).

The Pupal skin and hairs of Loweia (Chrysophanus) amphidamas (*with plate*).

By Dr. T. A. CHAPMAN.

This pretty little pupa very much resembles that of *Hamearis* (*Nemeobius*) *lucina* in its pale colour, studded with black spots in the positions characteristic of so many Lycænid pupæ. Its fine sculpturing is also interesting. The appendages have only waved lines, not unlike those of the rest of the surface. Everywhere else, however, these waved lines are dependences of points, similar to those on other Chrysophanids. They have a central small point, never by any chance developed into a hair, a larger centre, with some trace of radiate structure, and a larger outside circle; from these, waved ridges proceed in four or five directions, often further dividing; they are often continuous from one point to another, but often, and over some regions always, fail to meet, but lose themselves on the general surface by fading out. The trumpet-hairs arise from bases like ordinary hairs, always independently of the ordinary points and ridges. They are of unusual form; they have a stem, but, instead of a more or less disc-like top, they divide and subdivide into branches, sometimes dichotomously, more often irregularly, the final branches ending in groups of spicules. They look like portions of some lichen, or coral, or deer's horn. They are only 0·04mm. high and across, and are very transparent, so that the figure shown from the photograph, though successful, gives a less satisfactory idea of their appearance than one might wish. Round the spiracles are numerous "lenticles," in size and general appearance very like the general surface-points and the hair-bases, but distinguishable at once by the membrane filling the lumen being studded with fine dots.